

HOME MIXING OF FERTILIZERS

Process Simple and It Can Be Done Advantageously In Cases

FARMERS SAVE IN GROUPS

One First Must Understand Needs of Soil To Be Treated and Requirements of Crop To Be Grown—Results Often Depend on Condition of Components.

(Geo. Roberts, Agronomist, Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station.)

The question is frequently asked of the Experiment Station, can fertilizers be properly mixed at home, and if so, what advantage is to be gained by home mixing?

In answer to the first part of the question, there is no doubt that fertilizers may be well mixed at home, provided the materials used are obtained in good mechanical condition. Most of them come in good condition, such as bone meal, tankage, acid phosphate, and dried blood. Some of them may come in a hard lumpy condition, such as sulfate of potash, muriate of potash and nitrate of soda. These latter materials could be bought under specifications requiring good mechanical condition, which could be produced by grinding, if necessary.

There are small machines now made for grinding and mixing fertilizers, some small enough to be operated by hand, when only mixing is to be done. Home mixing can be more economically done by a group of farmers buying together their materials in carload lots direct from the producer or wholesale dealer, and using a small power mixer. Yet an individual may make large savings by mixing on a floor with a shovel.

Process Is Simple.

There is no difficulty in thoroughly mixing fertilizers with a shovel, as has been repeatedly shown. Concrete requires more thorough mixing than fertilizers and is more difficult to mix. Yet most of it is done with shovels.

After having decided upon the formula to be used, the process is very simple. A tight floor of convenient size is required. Put down the bulkiest material first in a layer of uniform thickness, following with the others in the order of their bulk. Begin at one end of the pile and shovel the materials back, turning and mixing each shovelful as much as possible. Repeat the operation until an even mixture is secured.

No filler need be used, and one need not worry about the percentage formula. The proper basis for making a formula is to determine how much nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash are desired per acre, and to use enough materials to give these amounts. The Experiment Station will furnish literature giving the composition of the various fertilizing materials.

Soil Must Be Studied.

For example, suppose a farmer wishes to use a fertilizer which would supply the full amount of the above-named elements contained in 1,000 pounds of tobacco, including the whole plant, namely, 32 pounds of nitrogen, 8 pounds of phosphoric acid and 44 pounds of potash. This would require 50 pounds of 16 per cent acid phosphate.

206 pounds nitrate of soda, or 275 pounds of dried blood.

90 pounds of sulfate of potash. This is used merely for illustrative purposes, as one would hardly use such a formula in a soil deficient in phosphorus, as most Kentucky soils are except in the Bluegrass region.

When the soil is deficient in phosphorus a larger amount of the acid phosphate should be used in such a mixture, any not less than 200 pounds. In the central Bluegrass region the acid phosphate may well be entirely dispensed with. This shows the necessity for understanding one's soil as well as the crop he wishes to grow.

Question of Saving.

As to the second part of the question, What advantage is to be gained by home mixing? the answer is, none, if the farmer can get the kind of mixture he wants at reasonable price, for manufacturers with large, well equipped plants can mix fertilizers at minimum expense. The cost of mixing is a small item, being less than \$1 per ton. But do they furnish mixed fertilizers as cheaply as the farmer can mix them for himself? In 1909 the writer made an extended investigation of the selling price of fertilizers of different grades offered on Kentucky retail markets. The most common fertilizer on the market was what is called 2-8-2 formula, which means 1.65 per cent of nitrogen (which is equivalent to 2 per cent ammonium) 8 per cent of phosphoric acid and 2 per cent of potash. The average selling price of this fertilizer at the time of the investigation was \$26.81 per ton. But it was found selling as high as \$30 per ton.

The following amount of materials would be required to furnish the plant

food contained in a ton of this composition:

1,143 lbs. of 14 per cent acid phosphate worth \$8.00
215 lbs. of nitrate of soda..... 6.45
84 lbs. of sulfate of potash worth 2.30
1,442 lbs. of material worth.... \$16.75

These prices are based upon \$1 per ton for 14 per cent acid phosphate, \$60 per ton for nitrate of soda, and \$55 for sulfate of potash, which are retail prices for these materials, but they may be bought at lower rates in larger quantities from wholesale dealers or manufacturers.

Weight Not Criterion.

What worries some farmers is that the materials used do not weigh a ton. This is nothing to worry about. They contain the same amount of plant food as the ton of 2-8-2 mixture, and bags, freight and hauling are saved on these items of a ton, a saving on these items of 28 per cent.

Another very interesting study was the selling price of mixtures of acid phosphate and potash. These are mixtures of two very simple materials, acid phosphate and sulfate or muriate of potash.

It was found that the average composition of these mixtures was 10 per cent of available phosphoric acid and 2.83 per cent of potash, and that the average selling price was \$22.30 per ton.

1,430 pounds of 14 per cent acid phosphate and 120 pounds of sulfate of potash would give the amount of phosphoric acid and potash in a ton of the average composition named, and could be purchased for about \$13.30. The cost of mixing should certainly not be more than \$1.00 per ton.

Limestone Good Filler.

If a filler is desired, limestone ground to pass a sieve of ten meshes to the inch may be used and it will have a beneficial effect on the availability of the acid phosphate used in the mixture, but there is little danger of first-class materials getting in poor mechanical condition after being mixed.

The only object in mixing fertilizers is to save time in application. The writer's opinion is that mixed fertilizers should be used only in a limited way for the purpose of "stimulating" the crop, or giving it a good "start." If the soil is deficient in phosphorus large quantities of phosphate of some form should be used broadcast and well worked into the soil. The same statement may be made for potash. Nitrogen should be obtained by the growing of legumes. Nitrogen used in mixed fertilizers with fall sown crops is of little effect. It is better to use some soluble form of nitrogen, such as nitrate of soda or sulfate of ammonia, as a top dressing, when spring growth begins.

Readers are referred to Bulletin No. 140 of the Kentucky Experiment Station. Literature on soil fertility will be furnished upon application to the Station.

POTATO PLANTING TIME

(T. R. Bryant, Superintendent Agricultural Extension, Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station.)

It will soon be time to plant potatoes. Some say that Irish potatoes should be planted on St. Patrick's day, but whether we are able to get them in that early or not it would be well to look into the matter of good seed at once. This is especially important this season on account of the great prevalence of potato diseases that infested Kentucky last summer.

Seed should have been selected at digging time and graded during the winter, but if you did not do this and do not intend to buy seed, go over those on hand, selecting only the smooth, firm, sound tubers of good shape, discarding those that show any signs of rot or that have been very near an affected tuber. Do not dare to plant potatoes in ground that was in potatoes last season and that developed any kind of disease, as it is almost sure to recur.

There is probably little difference in merits between the northern grown seed and the home grown second crop. A good plan is to buy seed of either of these kinds every other year and save seed from this crop for the following year. A better plan is to grow a second crop for seed each year.

KEEP RATS AND MICE OUT OF CORN CRIBS

(E. J. Kinney, Assistant Agronomist, Kentucky Experiment Station.)

It would be very interesting to know the actual number of bushels of corn that are destroyed by rats and mice in Kentucky each year. Every farmer who keeps corn in cribs, however, knows that the loss is very heavy.

Undoubtedly the most effective cribs are the all metal cribs, which are manufactured by several firms in the United States. There is no possible chance with these cribs of rats or mice gaining an entrance unless the door has been accidentally left open. These cribs are very desirable but quite expensive. The common method of making cribs rat and mouse proof and one which is followed by careful farmers, is to elevate the crib on posts so that the rodents will have difficulty in obtaining a foothold to gnaw through the crib floor. These posts may be of wood, or ordinary sewer pipe filled with concrete. These concrete filled pipes should be rested on concrete foundations with the flange end down.

HAS DONE GOOD WORK

RECORD OF THE "SAFETY FIRST" MOVEMENT.

Not Alone on Railroad Lines, but Wherever Hazardous Work is Performed, Employes Have Been Quick to See Its Value.

When the "safety first" movement, adopted a little more than two years ago by one of our great railroad corporations, has reduced by nearly 22 per cent, the number of fatalities on its line, is it any wonder that nearly all the railroads in the United States and Canada have kept it up and made it a watchword among their employes? Not only on railroads but in mines and iron mills, and, in fact, wherever there is hazardous work to be performed, no matter what the nature of it may be, the movement is spreading.

The business of transportation requires that more than ordinary precaution should be taken to safeguard passenger equipment from accidents, and while in all railroad operation the safety of passengers is the first consideration, the problems presented in protecting employees in many respects are identical, and in safeguarding the latter the safety of the public is also largely secured. It is really not a question of safeguard, but more of intelligent caution.

A table prepared by the committee shows that of 1,880 passenger equipment vehicles acquired in 1909 by the rail lines, 26 per cent were built of steel, 22.6 per cent had steel underframes and 51.4 per cent were constructed of wood.

In 1912 the railroads purchased 2,660 cars for passenger service, and of the total 68.7 per cent were of steel and only 10.4 per cent of wood. A comparison of the number of steel passenger equipment cars in use January 1, 1910, and January 1, 1913, shows that there was an increase during that period of 1,055 per cent.

MEANS OUTLAY OF MILLIONS

WHAT IT WOULD COST THE COUNTRY'S RAILROADS TO REPLACE WOODEN CARS WITH STEEL ONES.

That it will cost the railroads \$614,610 to comply with the proposed federal law requiring them to replace their present wooden passenger equipment with steel cars is the statement contained in a bulletin issued by a special committee on relations of railway operation to legislation which represents all of the leading rail lines in the country.

The annual interest charge on this amount at 5 per cent would total \$30,730,955. According to the committee, the construction of wooden passenger equipment practically has ceased, and rapid strides are being made toward fully equipping railways with either steel or steel underframe cars.

Reports received by the committee from 247 companies operating 227,754 miles of track, disclose that between January 1 and July 1 of the present year orders were placed for 1,140 passenger equipment vehicles, including postal, mail, baggage, passenger, express, parlor, sleeping, dining and business cars, says the Railway Reporter and Traveler's News. Specifications for 1,064, or 93.3 per cent, of these cars provide for all steel construction, while the remaining cars have steel underframes.

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BIG FACTOR IN RAILROADING

Effective Work That Has Been Done by the Master Car Builders' Association.

That every railroad does not live unto itself alone is due in a large measure to the work of the Master Car Builders' association. One could hardly imagine the chaotic condition in which we would find railroading had there been no association to do what has been done by the master car builders.

The letters "M. C. B." if they stand for anything, stand for just that which is opposed to chaos, and are synonymous with system, economy and operation.

Without the M. C. B. rules of interchange, freight traffic would become a tangle, impossible of unravelling; without M. C. B. standards, the expense of car maintenance would be doubled; without M. C. B. recommended practice, not only would we be making no progress, but as railroads we would be going backward!

To Make Travel Safer.

A new device for greater safety of railroad travel has been tested by an eastern line and the test is declared to have been entirely successful. It is an airbrake system that can be operated with either pneumatic or electric control, and it can stop a train of 12 steel passenger cars and locomotive, all weighing nearly 1,000 tons, running with a speed of 60 miles an hour, within 1,000 feet, or the length of the train. Emergency application of high speed brakes now in general use would bring the same train to a stop in 1,600 to 1,800 feet. It is claimed for the new device that it can stop the same train going at 30 miles an hour in 200 feet.

"Yieldable Extension" Cars.

A western car manufacturer is building "yieldable extension" railroad cars, which, it is asserted, will greatly lessen the danger to life and limb in railroad accidents. The cars are especially constructed with a framework which is designed to yield and to a certain extent telescope under a severe shock, instead of going to pieces, while remaining rigid under ordinary bumps, such as would be received in every-day use by the coupling of cars or the sudden application of the emergency brakes.

Italian Starts Railroads.

The total mileage of state railways in Italy June 30, 1912, was 8,286.

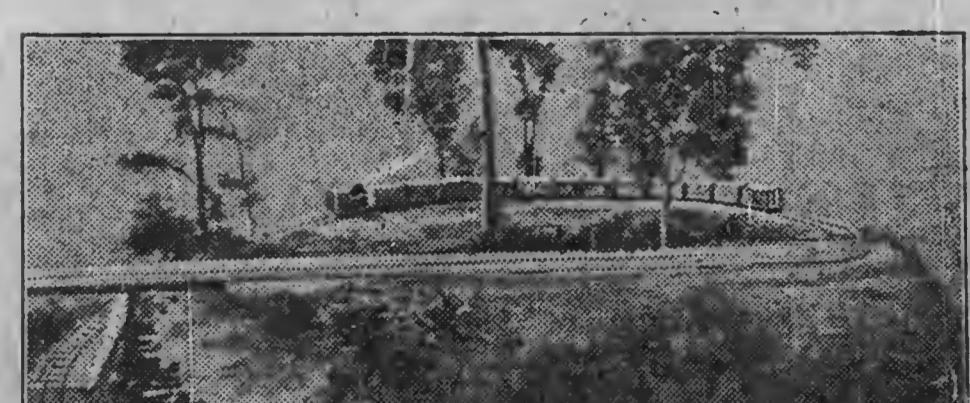
Although 14.5 miles were added during the year, the same number of miles of road was abolished.

Rocket More Like Plaything.

George Stephenson's engine, the Rocket, weighed four and a half tons,

while a modern engine weighs as much as 100 tons.

SHORT CURVE ON HIMALAYAN RAILROAD



A SHARP LOOP ON AN INDIAN RAILWAY.

The railroad from Calcutta to Darjeeling, the summer capital of the province of Bengal, is an interesting engineering feat from end to end. Three standard gauges are maintained in three separate sections; one of five feet six and one-half inches,

one of three feet three inches, and on

the 51 miles from Siliguri to Darjeeling, one of but two feet. It is on this latter section that the extremely sharp loop shown in the photograph is made, the curve having a radius of but 58 feet.—Popular Mechanics.

READING TEST SURE

IMMIGRATION BILL CONTAINING LITERACY CLAUSE CERTAIN TO BECOME LAW.

PRESIDENT WILL SIGN IT

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR APRIL 19.

COST OF DISCIPLESHIP.

LESSON TEXT—Luke 14:25. GOLDEN TEXT—"Whosoever would save his life shall lose it; and whosoever shall lose his life for my sake shall find it." Matt. 16:25.

While this discourse is recorded only by St. Luke, still there are many things mentioned here to which our Lord made reference on other occasions. Last Sunday's Easter lesson made a break in the sequence of lessons we have been following, and shall go for several succeeding Sundays. Leaving the chief Pharisee's house where he criticized both host and guests, "great multitude" followed our Lord. Turning, he uttered some of the severest and yet the most wonderful words that ever fell from his lips, as we shall see if we follow all of this part of our lesson series.

Multitude Rebuked.

1. A Caution, v. 26. On another occasion, John 6:26, Jesus rebuked the multitude which followed him. This multitude who pressed about him did not realize what was involved in a true following. They were influenced by the psychology of the crowd, and did not count the cost. Jesus does not mean that our discipleship will lessen our love for our kin (Eph. 5:25; 2 Cor. 11:1), but as compared with our love for him it is aversion. See Matt. 10:37; Phil. 3:7, 8; Ps. 73:25, 26. Aversion is to turn aside, and the Master told us that those who shall turn aside thus shall have an abundant reward, see Mark 10:28-30. Jesus Christ must be supreme in a Christian's affections. He who freely gave his own self (John 3:16, Phil. 2:8) has a right to demand a like devotion to himself, and as men have approached nearest to such a consecration he has exalted them. The Cross means the shame, sorrow, pain and death of self and all that lies in the pathway of loyalty and devotion to him. II Tim. 3:12, Acts 14:22.

II. A Challenge, vv. 27-32. (1) The instruction, v. 27. As if to make this caution more solemn, Jesus sets before the multitude the manner of his approaching death and the condition of discipleship. He here lays down the first declaration of the severe terms of discipleship, but explains a report made by the commission which spent four years investigating and studying in this country and in Europe the whole immigration subject. The report to congress was made to congress some time ago. The majority of the commission favored not only a writing test as the most feasible single method of restricting undesirable immigration."

Strong feeling, bitter feeling, in fact, is expressed by some members of congress against the reading test. The basic argument of opponents of the literacy clause is that this country will be untrue to its traditions and to the spirit in which the republic was founded if it shall refuse admittance to men and women otherwise fit for citizenship simply because they cannot read. These opponents of the literacy test say that economic considerations ought not to weigh against an effort to maintain a free democracy.

Other representatives and senators feel that the influx of the ignorant is lowering the standard of life and the standard of character of American workers and they use the report of the commission to bulwark their arguments. Here is a new meaning of this passage suggested by the Revised Version of v. 33, "so likewise" is rendered, "so therefore." Our Lord does certainly insist that those who build a tower or conduct a war must count the cost; so, likewise, they who follow him. But by this change the opposite thought is suggested, viz., that those who follow him must do so whatever the cost may be. (2) The Illustrations. (a) The builder of a tower, vv. 29, 30, and (b) The King at war, vv. 31, 32. Too often we present to men what is to be gained by Christian discipleship. The gain does outweigh the cost, but as wise builders we must present the cost side of the transaction.

Homely Illustrations.

III. The Conclusion, vv. 33-35. We have already indicated the conclusion towards which Jesus was leading with terrible logic, and by looking back to the first verse of the lesson we see what it was he was seeking to impress upon the minds of the thoughtless multitude. Again the Master uses one of those homely illustrations gathered from the common experiences of life which he employed so frequently to amplify or to drive home a great truth. There must be quality as well as devotion to this discipleship. Salt preserves from corruption, seasons insipidity, refreshes and sweetens.

In Society

Telephone all social news to 638.

—Anna D. Lilly, Social Editor

INFORMAL DANCE

Miss Marion Kean entertained with an informal dance on Saturday evening in honor of Mr. Vincent Bartlett, who has been the guest of Mr. Thomson Burnam.

GUMM-HURLEY

Mr. Carr Hurley, a farmer of this county and Miss Louise Gumm were married at Versailles last week at the home of the bride's father, Edward Gumm, the Rev. Barker officiating.

THEATRE PARTY

Mrs. Rutherford Blanton entertained with a Theatre Party on Monday afternoon in honor of Miss Durham, of Danville, who has been the guest of Miss Elizabeth Blanton during the Easter Holidays. After the performance, Mrs. Blanton served a lovely luncheon at her home on Third Street.

INFORMAL TEA

Mrs. James Burnam entertained informally at tea on Monday afternoon in compliment to Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Smith, of Frankfort.

Butter cups were prettily used in the dining room and very appetizing sandwiches were served with tea.

Those present were Mesdames Eugene Walker, T. J. Smith, Sallie Yates McKee, T. J. Taylor, Misses Helen Bennett and Jamie Caperton.

CECILIAN CLUB

Miss Helen Bennett entertained the Cecilian Club very charmingly on last Wednesday afternoon at her home on West Main.

A number of outside guests were present and a beautiful musical programme given, the following ladies taking part: Mesdames G. W. Pickles, B. L. Middleton, J. H. Hoskinson, S. J. McCaughey, J. R. Johnson, M. C. Kellogg and Mrs. Jas Bennett and Misses Bright, McKee and Caperton.

ALHAMBRA PARTY

Mrs. James Dykes gave a very delightful Alhambra Party on Saturday afternoon, the occasion being her birthday.

After the performance the guests were invited to Joe's where strawberry cream, cakes, candies and nuts were served.

The following ladies were present: Mesdames, J. P. Rucker, Carl Park, R. O. Lackey, Elmer Deatherage, Lewis Schlegel, W. S. Broadus, Elmer Tate, H. C. Rice, Robt Harris, Wills Hisle, J. M. Moores, Arthur Todd and Misses Shugars.

OLCOTT-THOMPSON

The following invitation has been received by friends of the groom in this city:

Mr. and Mrs. Wareham Harry Olcott request the honor of your presence at the marriage of their daughter Ella Mindwell to

Rev. Joseph Edmund Thompson on Wednesday evening, the 15th of April one thousand nine hundred and fourteen at quarter after seven o'clock St John's Chapel, Glencairn, Va. At Home after May fifteenth Jenkins, Ky.

CHARITY BALL

There will be a Charity Ball given on Wednesday evening at the Armory for the benefit of the Pattie A. Clay Infirmary. The Opera House Orchestra will furnish the music, the hall will be decorated and well lighted.

Many prominent women of the city will act as patronesses, and it is hoped that Mrs. Hughes, of Lexington and her assistant, Mr. Spalding Hall will be present.

Mr. Hall has conducted a series of The Dansants at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, during the winter. Tickets, for lady and gentleman, \$1.50, ladies 75c.

John R. Gibson & Co.



Are sole agents for the celebrated Gans Bros.,
PARASOLS
They are born in Baltimore and raised everywhere.
This line of fancy parasols is now on display—All colors
and all prices. See them.

Miss Chinn, who has been the guest of Mrs. J. J. Greenleaf and Mrs. Warfield Bennett, has returned to her home in Frankfort.

Messrs. Henry Reid and George Snyder and little son, George, of Mt Sterling spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Chenault.

Mr. Harvey Chenault is at home after a visit to friends and relatives in Lexington.

Mesdames W. D. Jones, R. C. Parson, G. T. Bogard and Gilson, were in Louisville last week shopping.

Mrs. Chenault Duncan is reported quite ill with pneumonia.

Mrs. H. B. Land, of Nicholasville, arrived Monday to be the guest of her mother, Mrs. Lizzie March on Collins Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Prewitt Van Meter, of Winchester, are expected this week to visit Mrs. March.

Little Miss Margaret Chenault has been sick, but is now able to be out again.

Messrs. Field and Henry White, of Mansfield, Ohio, have been the guests of relatives in this city.

Mr. Nat Brown remains very sick at his home on Second Street.

Mr. C. F. Jessup spent Easter Sunday with his mother in Xenia, Ohio.

Mr. J. S. Sewell who is now in business in Cynthiana, was a welcome visitor here the past week.

The center piece was a bowl of yellow jonquils on a mat of white lace, while rabbits were scattered here and there over the table.

The place cards were egg-shaped, while on each one sat a tiny rabbit with a cigar strapped on his back.

Following an elegant menu of meats and fishes the guests repaired to the parlor where the subject of the evening, "Shall the Streets of Richmond be Paved?" was discussed.

Beside the host there were present: Dr. C. H. Gaught, C. C. Wallace, J. S. Hoskinson, Dr. J. G. Crabbe, Dr. E. B. Barnes, G. E. Lilly and A. R. Burnam of the club and and Messrs. H. Cosby, J. R. Pates and L. P. Evans, guests.

Personal

Phone 638 or 659 for all personal items

Church Notes

Church Notes

The new Christian church at Danville was dedicated on Sunday, April 12th. Rev. Dr. Snively, of Illinois, was the dedicatory pastor, and about \$30,000 was pledged.

The church is a handsome cream brick structure, costing about \$60,000.

No special Easter programme was had at the Baptist Church. There was a special service for Sunday School at which Dr. Quisenberry spoke on Foreign Missions, Prof. Stott on Home Missions and Mr. L. P. Evans on the Emigration Question. \$100 was raised for Missions which was a splendid offering.

Dr. E. B. Barnes preached a most inspiring sermon on Sunday morning at the Christian Church and was greeted with a full house. The auditorium was tastefully decorated with purple and white flowers, palms and ferns, this being the work of Miss Elizabeth Wilmore, Mrs. Joe Boggs and Mrs. D. L. Cobb.

Father O'Bryan conducted the services at the Catholic Church on Sunday morning and the attendance was large. The church was decorated for mass and a special musical programme rendered. The regular choir was assisted by Miss Mary Traynor and Prof. Stackhouse whose singing was a beautiful feature of the service.

At the Methodist church Rev. B. C. Horton preached to a crowded house on Sunday morning. The church was tastefully decorated with cut flowers, palms, and ferns and a fine musical programme given. An impressive part of the service was the Coronation March, each class in Sunday School marching past the altar and placing a carnation in a frame work cross about five feet in height. The effect was beautiful.

District Convention

The district convention will be held with the First Christian Church May 12th and 13th. A strong program is being prepared, and it is hoped every member of the church will arrange to attend every session. This is a great opportunity for all and we should make the most of it.

City Nurse's Report

I hereby submit the following report of my services for the month of March 1914:

Twenty-one professional visits made to the sick. Distributed four bed sheets, fourteen pillow cases and three gowns to some also magazines. Twelve visits of investigation made. Asked the Mayor for \$1.00 worth of provision. Solicited and collected \$27.50 for a bath tub for Caldwell High School. It is being used to a great advantage. Forty phone calls made and received.

Very respectfully,
Mrs. T. J. Taylor, City Nurse.

Duly Appreciated

We have been showered with compliments on our Easter edition both by our home people and residents of other counties. The artistic "set" of our advertisements was appreciated by both customers and patrons.

The Madisonian is going to the most cultured homes of this and adjoining counties. That's why an "ad" in it has a pulling power all its own.

Langley Complimented

Representative Langley was complimented by the members of the democratic committee on pensions when that body called him to take charge of the omnibus Invalid Pension bill in the house. This is out of the ordinary and is quite a compliment to Mr. Langley.

FRILLS FOR TANGO FROCK

This dainty dance frock is frilled with lustrous pussy willow taffeta in bermuda pink, veiled with shadow lace. Pink is used in the chiffon of the corsage, deeper pink in the velvet circle, with pink on the twinkling feet.

Having handled nothing but Silver Laced Wyandotte chickens for the past fifteen years, we feel (we are) entirely within bounds when we claim for them first place for all purpose fowls. Stock and eggs for sale at reasonable prices.

Meets Death

An aged man by the name of Bills was killed by an L. & N. train Friday afternoon. The accident occurred in the cut near town. He was an inmate of the city poor-house, and was returning from this city when the train caught him. He will be remembered as the old fortune-teller.

Squire Adams held an inquest over the remains. Death was due to the fact that Bills was walking down the track in a cut on a curve and the engineer in charge of the train, did not see him in time to stop the same. Bills was badly mangled and died almost immediately. He made no statements as to how the accident occurred.

Opening Gun

Governor McCreary was given a royal reception at Winchester last Monday in opening his campaign for the Democratic nomination for U. S. Senator. He was presented by Hon. J. M. Stevenson, who made a beautiful speech.

He was greeted with a large crowd, and the local Chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy were prominent in the midst and they presented him with a beautiful bouquet of flowers. Gov. McCreary said that he would neither praise himself or criticise his opponents in this campaign, but would only state facts, so that the electors may know and understand the situation.

Frank Garret Killed

On last Thursday night between nine and ten o'clock Frank Garret was shot and killed by Marshals Denner and Spivey, in Irvine.

Garret was drinking and had been giving the officers some trouble for some time. They undertook to arrest him and he resisted. It is claimed that he shot at the marshals, and that they returned the fire, wounding him from which shots he died in about an hour.

There are conflicting statements about the occurrence. Garret is a son of David Garret, a highly respected merchant in the eastern portion of this county. He was a carpenter and had been living at Irvine for some months. He was a brother of W. L. Garret who conducted a tobacco factory in this city for some time.

The examining trial of Denner and Spivey is set for Monday.

James Turner Killed

Last Monday night at the home of James Rogers on Red Lick Creek, in this county, Virgil Bradley a young man aged about 20 or 21 years, shot and killed James Turner. It appears that young Bradley was at the home of Rogers and had retired for the night, and that Turner came to the residence armed with a shot gun and called Bradley up. A difficulty ensued with the above result.

The weapon used by Bradley was a small cheap "32" pistol. The bullet entered the center of the forehead and death was instantaneous.

Turner married a daughter of Granville Powell, of Needmore, and she and some small children survive. Bradley was arrested and brought to the county jail where he is now confined.

Easter Entertainment

The children's entertainment given on Easter night at the Christian Church was a rousing success. The building was crowded to its utmost capacity. The little folks all did their parts well and a nice sum was realized for missions. Much credit is due the leader of the Band, Mrs. J. W. Hamilton, and Mrs. Joe Chenault and the organist Mrs. McGaughey.

Will Hear from it Later

President Wilson has given his unqualified approval to the location of reserve banks announced by the Organization Committee of the Federal Reserve Board. He stated that the selection of the twelve cities had been none of his business and he had refrained from making any suggestions.

Having handled nothing but Silver Laced Wyandotte chickens for the past fifteen years, we feel (we are) entirely within bounds when we claim for them first place for all purpose fowls. Stock and eggs for sale at reasonable prices.

J. L. GRIGGS,

Doylesville, Ky.

Let us help you pick out your
New Stetson.



As a Stetson wearer, you are one of the Goodly Company who set the styles wherever you happen to live.

We are now showing the New Soft and Stiff Stetsons for Spring.

RICE & ARNOLD
THE ONE PRICE HOUSE

We handle all kinds of flower seeds and bulbs. Field and garden seeds.

Hay, Corn and Oats.

Staple and Fancy Groceries

McKINNEY & DEATHERAGE
TWO PHONES—35 and 42

Lodge Notes

COOK WITH GAS

A GAS RANGE
MAKES LIFE

At the election last Tuesday night of officers in the commandery, G. D. Simmons was elected

Eminent Commander, McCreary Simmons, Generalissimo, G. W. Goodloe, Captain General, R. R. Burnam, Jr., S. W. L. B. Herrington, J. W. J. W. Hamilton, Prelate, J. A. Higgins, Recorder, J. C. Morgan, Treasurer, Neale Bennett, Standard Bearer, W. B. Turley, Sword Bearer, R. C. Boggs, Warden and Ed Ballard, Tyler. This excellent selection should make the lodge prosper.

Beginning on Monday May 11th and continuing three days the State meeting of the Red Men will be held in this city. Judge W. R. Shackelford will deliver the address of welcome to which Hon. L. B. Herrington will respond for the local lodge, and the Great Sachem Mr. Davis, will respond on behalf of the lodges.

John Sexton, of this city, is a candidate for Great Junior Sagamore, and his bright prospects of landing the prize.

All the Indians are requested to be active and on the alert and do all they can for the success of the meeting. On Sunday preceding this meet, the Memorial service of the Red Men will be held, and the address will be delivered by Beckham Overstreet, of Louisville. Mr. Overstreet is a gifted orator, and we look forward with anticipation to his address.

Easter Music

The musical programme given on Sunday morning at the Christian Church under the direction of the organist Mrs. G. W. Pickles, was one of the most beautiful heard here in years. She was ably assisted by several members of the other choirs. Especially fine were the solo parts taken by Mrs. M. C. Kellogg, Misses Jamie Caperton, Laura Bright and Mrs. I. G. Ballard.

At the night service Miss Henrietta Luxon contributed a beautiful solo—"That Sweet Story of Old".

Wont Play Unless They Can Run the Show

To date twenty-nine foreign governments have signified their intention to participate in the Panama Pacific Exposition at San Francisco next year. England and Germany are the only large governments that have refused to exhibit.

Normal Chapel, 8 P. M.

April 18th

I am prepared to furnish First-class Rigs, Buggies and Carriages. Nothing but Gentle, Safe Horses furnished: Give me a trial

Alex W. Douglas

Irvine Street

Richmond, Ky.

Get The Spring Fashions!

Ladies you can get

McCall's Magazine \$1.00

The Madisonian - 1.00

\$2.00

Both one year \$1.35
for only \$1.35

If taken at once.

IDEAS for HOME BUILDERS

by WM. A. RADFORD

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building referred to in this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 137 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

The well-to-do suburban builder is getting rather particular about the kind of a house he puts up. It is not enough to simply provide comfortable shelter for his family and have room enough for all; but the general style and appearance of the house has to be given due thought so that it will work in well with its surroundings and conform in size and style to what his friends and neighbors consider necessary for his home. Something of spaciousness, dignity and hospitality has to be embodied in such a structure. The exact order of architecture to be used may not be prescribed—some of those details are left to the home builder himself and to his architect—but nevertheless, custom prescribes the quality and general character of the building.

One of the features that public opinion is coming more and more to require is that suburban dwellings should be as nearly fireproof or fire-resistant as possible. Fire protection in small towns and suburban localities is very seldom all that it should be. Common business sense directs that in such locations extra precautions should be taken, especially for residences, to make them as nearly fireproof as possible. This carries with it the obligation to build substantially and well, at the same time using an artistic design as may be, so that the building which is to last for three or four generations will throughout all that time be a source of pride to the owner and an improvement to the neighborhood.

The design illustrated on this page will be found to fulfill all these conditions and to recommend itself as being at once dignified and attractive in appearance, substantial in construction and, using permanent materials, as near fireproof as a residence can be made with practical success.

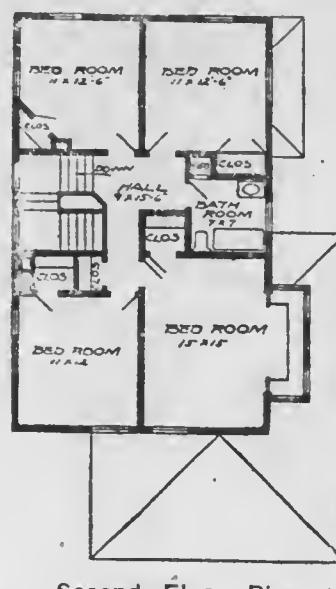
The general type of this house is of the popular brick veneer-cement plaster combination which has proved

this way on the outside may be considered practically fireproof.

There is no combination of materials more pleasing to the eye than this high-grade face brick and the cement plaster in a harmonizing color. As far as warmth and freedom from dampness are concerned this form of construction insures the best possible results, and the expense is not very much greater than for an ordinary frame house covered with bevelled siding.

The fact that this house has been built a number of times for \$4,000 and that, too, using good grade material and all equipment, including plumbing, heating and lighting, shows this to be an extremely economical design to build.

The hip roof, while being the most artistic and satisfactory type for this kind of a building, is also the most economical. The plan is very nearly square in general outline and so can be constructed and arranged to good

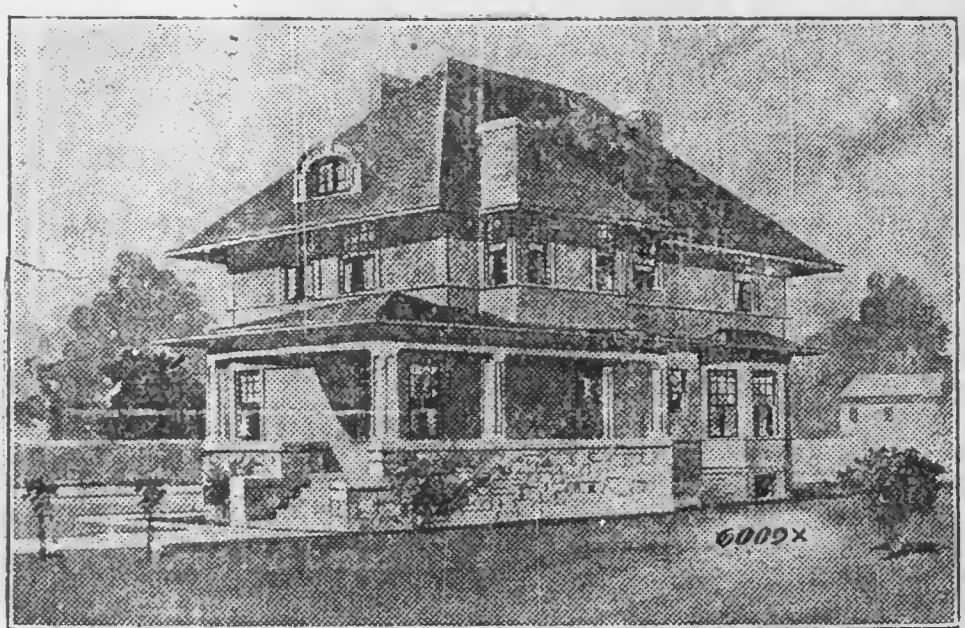


Second Floor Plan.

advantage without waste of time and material.

The floor plans show the desirable features of arrangement. Three fine rooms are provided on the first floor, besides the large porch and entrance hall. The living room is of the modern large-sized style with fireplace. Attention is called to the convenient arrangement of dining room, pantry and kitchen.

On the second floor there are four good-sized bedrooms, with large closet



so satisfactory for suburban work during the past few years. Resting on a good foundation of squared stones cemented on the inside and made thoroughly waterproof, strong timber framework is erected in the ordinary way for a well-constructed frame house. However, instead of the ordinary bevelled siding, face brick is substituted, laid up in a four-inch wall and securely tied to the studding with galvanized iron wall ties every fifth course of the brick work and to every stud.

This veneering of brick reaches from the stone foundation course up

space attached. The bathroom is conveniently located. Altogether, this design is one of the most satisfactory for suburban and city use of any design executed this year. Home builders can get many good ideas from the study of these plans.

Not Much of a Mystery. Tenants of a certain apartment house were mystified on noticing two long poles with red rags dangling from the ends, attached to the front veranda.

"It's the surveyors," explained some. "Those things are surveyors' rods."

"It's housebreakers," opined others. "They've put those up to identify our house. They will come some night and rob it."

In their perplexity the tenants sought out the landlord.

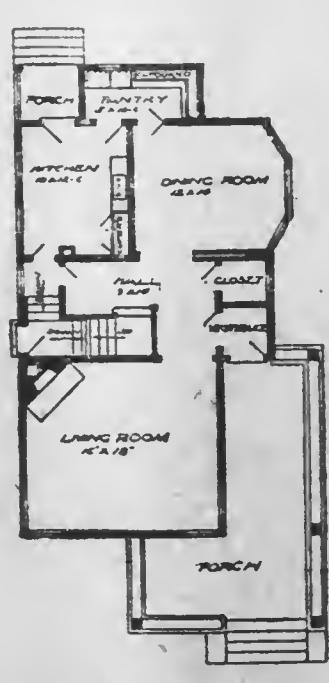
"Do you know anything about those poles?" they asked.

The landlord did.

"I put them there myself," he said. "They're to scare off the sparrows."

The landlord, it developed, hated the small birds, and had improvised these "scarecrows" with the idea of frightening them away.

China's Great Wall intact. Few people realize what an almost perfect condition prevails along a large part of the great wall of China. The bricks of the parapet are as firm as ever, and their edges have stood the severe climatic conditions of north China with scarcely a break. The paving along the top of the wall is so smooth that one may ride over it with a bicycle, and the great granite blocks with which it is faced are smooth and closely fitted as when put in place more than 2,000 years ago. The entire length of this wall is 1,400 miles, it is 22 feet high and 20 feet in thickness. At intervals of 100 yards or so there are towers some 40 feet in height.—*Popular Mechanics*.



First Floor Plan.

to the line of the second story window sills. From there up to the eaves the siding is cement plaster on expanded metal lath. A slate roof completes the exterior fireproof armor. As the majority of fires originate from external hazards it will be seen that a building completely protected in

BEST PAYING PULLETS

OPPORTUNITY OVERLOOKED FOR EARNING NEEDED CASH.

Average Farm Hen Producing an Average of Eighty Eggs Annually Returns No Profit—Three Most Important Points.

By A. F. HUNTER, a Veteran Poultry Raiser. (Copyright, 1914.)

Poultry rightly handled is the best paying live stock a farmer can keep, with the added advantage of a comparatively small investment in buildings and of both quick and constant cash returns. This is not true, however, of the average farm flocks, which produce no eggs in the fall and early winter and average, according to the last census, less than eighty eggs each in a year. Hens so kept pay no profit whatever if the cost of their food is considered.

If pullets that produce an average of 150 eggs each in a year and produce a fair proportion of those eggs in late fall and winter, the season of highest prices and best profits, that are the money makers. It is remarkable that the farmers who would be most advantaged by a steady cash return from a flock of good hens are the most negligent of this opportunity.

Good pullets which will produce an average of 150 eggs each and pay their owner a net profit of \$2 each in a year are not the common scrub hens of the farms; they are thoroughbred pullets, bred and reared for egg production, and so reared that they attain laying maturity in the first half of October. To the farmers who are used to getting no eggs in the fall and early winter this will seem an impossibility, but the thousands of farmers who are easily accomplishing it prove the fact.

To accomplish this the three chief points are to have the chicks hatched the first half of April, to keep the pullets steadily growing so that they reach laying maturity the first half of October and then that they be kept steadily laying by good care and good food. Six months is the normal time of growth of a healthy pullet. Six months forward from the first half of April is the first half of October, and the "rightly handled" pullets will be fully mature and laying before cold weather comes upon them. The chicks hatched one or two months later are checked in growth by the strong heat of summer and are about half mature when the cold of coming winter overtakes them. Such pullets lay the bulk of their eggs during the months of lowest prices and pay little or no profit. Thousands of farmers are making \$2 apiece profit yearly on their pullets, haying all of the good, and as the demand for fresh laid eggs increases more rapidly than the supply there is always room for others.

GIVING TOO MUCH DRY FEED

Practice Generally Results First in Increased Egg Production, Then Fowls Are Affected.

While we do not advocate the use of wet mashes in poultry feeding we believe that too often dry feed is fed too heavily and too continuously to produce the best results; in fact, there is no doubt that a great deal of dry grain is fed for a considerable period, the birds often become seriously affected.

Some of the symptoms of continued dry feeding are: Weak neck; often birds appear to be paralyzed, losing the use of their legs; they become sleepy, and seem to lack strength to eat, although their appetites continue good.

Where the feeding is adopted, there should be plenty of succulent food to go with it. If the food contains too large a proportion of meat scraps with no green vegetables, the troubles described above are pretty sure to follow.

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Young Turkey Like a Cat. Few people realize what an almost perfect condition prevails along a large part of the great wall of China. The bricks of the parapet are as firm as ever, and their edges have stood the severe climatic conditions of north China with scarcely a break. The paving along the top of the wall is so smooth that one may ride over it with a bicycle, and the great granite blocks with which it is faced are smooth and closely fitted as when put in place more than 2,000 years ago. The entire length of this wall is 1,400 miles, it is 22 feet high and 20 feet in thickness. At intervals of 100 yards or so there are towers some 40 feet in height.—*Popular Mechanics*.

Order Hatching Egg Early. Place hatching egg orders well in advance, so that you can be sure of a supply when you need it. This season there is likely to be a scarcity in most lines, so you'd better not delay.

ROAD BUILDING

USE BURNED CLAY ON ROADS

Sticky or Plastic Qualities Are Destroyed and Bears Traffic in Wettest Kind of Weather.

By OLIVER BENNOCK, Colorado Agricultural College.

In some sections of the country the only material available from which roads can be constructed is clay. In such localities traffic is almost entirely impossible during the wet seasons, as the wheels of the heavy vehicles will sink to the hub.

In order to correct this condition, the United States office of public roads made the experiment of burning the clay. It was found that by burning the clay, even at a moderate heat, its

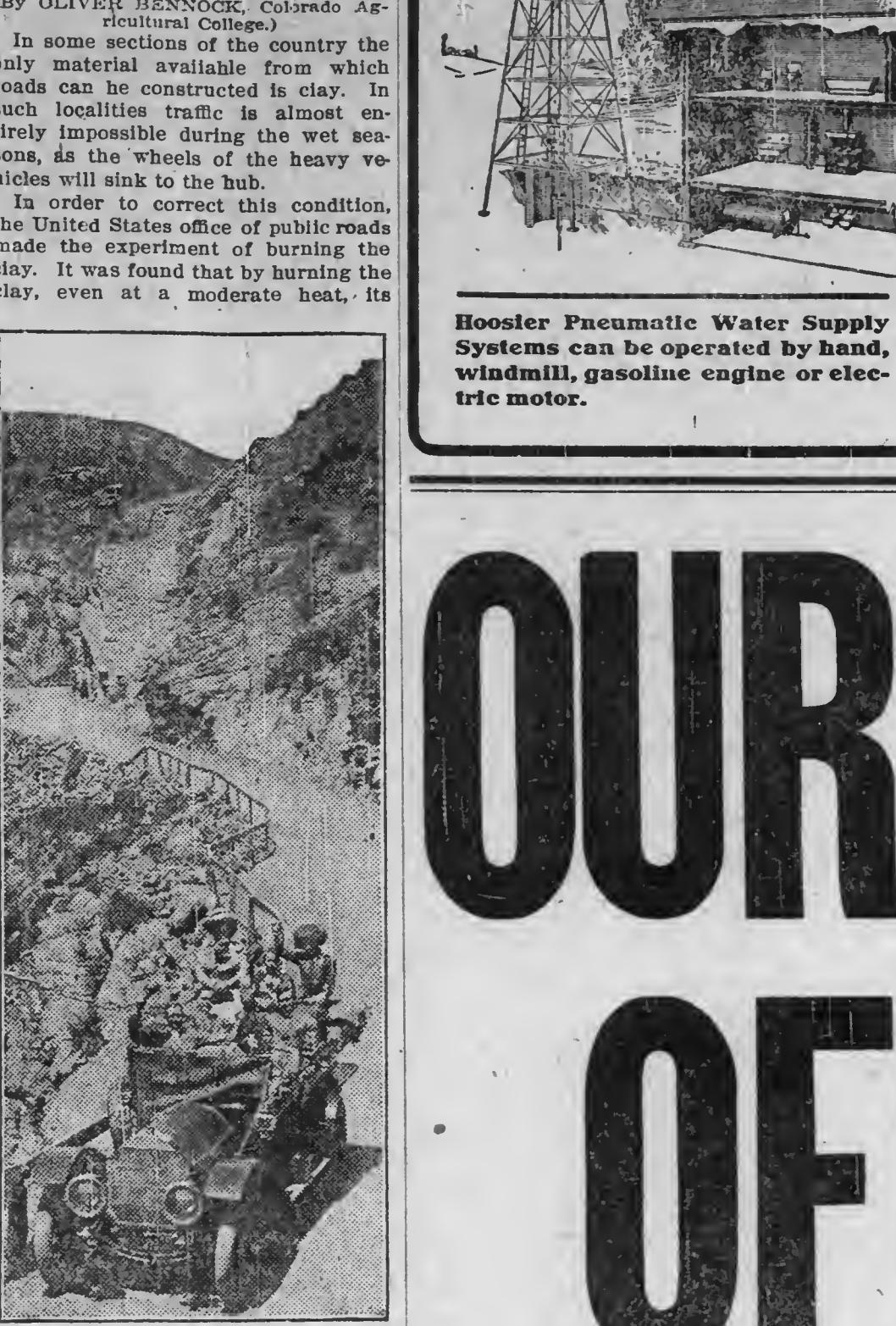
-making country homes more comfortable and sanitary

Hoosier Pneumatic Water Supply Systems bring to the country home all the benefits of running water under pressure. At a very low cost you may have, with one of these systems, running water in the kitchen, bath room, sleeping rooms and laundry; you may have hydrants about the premises for filling stock tanks, sprinkling the lawn and garden, and for flushing the stables.

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are planned separately to meet exactly the conditions under which they must operate. They may be inexpensively installed in old or new buildings. Come in and let us help you plan your system now, or write or phone and we will call, take measurements and quote you prices. You owe it to every member of your family to do away with the necessity of pumping and carrying water, so act on this matter now.

Richmond Heating & Plumbing Co.
Long Distance Phones 270 and 658 RICHMOND, KY.



Entrance to Ute Pass, Near Manitou, Colo.—One of the Best Examples of Mountain Road Building in West.

sticky or plastic qualities are destroyed, so that even in the wettest weather it will bear traffic. This permits the firing of the clay along the entire length of the road, thus avoiding the cost of hauling it, and at the same time gaining the advantage of burning the foundation of the road as well as the material to be placed upon it.

Good solid wood is laid at intervals along the side of the road, about one cord for eight linear feet of roadbed, twelve feet wide. The road bed is first evenly graded and then plowed as deeply as practical. Furrows about four feet apart are then dug across the road and extended beyond the part to be burned on either side. The first course of cord wood is laid longitudinally, so as to fire a series of flues in which the firing is started. From 15 to 20 of these flues are fired at once. The rest of the cord wood is then placed on this flooring and the clay is placed over the whole structure as evenly as possible, in a layer of not less than six to eight inches. This is tamped and rounded off, so that the heat will be held within the flues as long as possible.

After burning, the road is graded and rolled until the road bed is smooth and hard.

GOOD ROADS AID SANITATION

If All Highways Were Improved There Would Be Appreciable Betterment of Public Health.

Friends of good roads should add to their usual arguments one which is not so frequently used, but is very important—namely, that good roads are direct aids to sanitation.

Weeds and other rank vegetation growing are prolific breeders of flies, mosquitoes and other disease-carrying insects. Sound road building causes the removal of weeds and similar trash. Weeds and brush undergrowth by the roadside invite deposit of garbage and offal. Good roads do away with these disease-breeding agencies.

Good roads also prevent disease by providing good drainage. Many farms having no drainage except by ditches along the side of the road. Open ditches, clear of brush and debris, of hard surface and proper fall afford farms an opportunity to rid themselves of stagnant pools.

Oiling of roads destroys insect larvae. Dry, hard roads also enable pedestrians, especially the thousands of school children who, in country localities, walk quite a distance to and from school, to keep their shoes and stockings dry, thus preventing colds, and their frequent consequences, pneumonia and tuberculosis.

Logical tracing of effects to causes leaves no ground for doubt that if all the roads in the United States were good roads there would be appreciable betterment of the public health.

OUR BEST OFFER!

The Biggest Combination Bargain of Standard Publications Ever Offered

Here is the Offer:

The Madisonian	1 yr 1.00
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Household Journal & Floral Life, monthly	1 yr .25
Poultry Husbandry, monthly	1 yr .50
To-Day's Magazine, "	1 yr .50
	\$3.75

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We consider this the biggest and best bargain we have ever been able to offer our readers. Our own publication heads the list. The other five have millions of readers and are too well known to need a further introduction.

Please remember our contract with the publishers is limited and this offer may be withdrawn at any time. Take advantage now while the opportunity is yours and you will not regret the investment. If you are already a subscriber to any of the above your subscription will be extended one year from time it expires.

Call or mail all orders to

The Madisonian, 138 Second St., Richmond, Ky.

"Abe Martin" on Advertising

What's become o'th'ole-time merchant that used t' set a tubful o' dried apples an' a keg o' mackerel in front o' his store an' then go t' sleep?

E'er' feller that don't advertise is a fool, but very few fools advertise.

T' advertise is about as bad as t' believe in it.

Folks are allus anxious t' see somebody they've read so much about, an' they'd be just as crazy t' see a clothes wringer er anything else under the same circumstances.—American Magazine.

M. M. HAMILTON

Successor to Vaugh & VanDeveer

Staple and Fancy Groceries

Fresh and Cured Meats

WE PAY CASH FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE

Phone 614

Cor. Main and Collins Sts.

\$3.50

This Paper and the Cincinnati Daily Post one year for

\$3.50

Life's Little Jests

Flattens Them Out.

William Dean Howells, at his country house in York Harbor, was admonishing a young novelist who, after writing a successful novel, had written only slight things.

Mr. Howells couched his admonition in terms of delicate originality.

"Two critics," he said to the young man, "were discussing a certain author."

"His laurels," said the first critic, "already seem faded and bedraggled."

"That," the other critic agreed, "is because he has been resting on them." —Washington Post.

Women's Societies.

Mr. Flatt—What is this S. P. U. G. I hear so much about?

Mrs. Flatt—Oh, that's the Society to Prevent Useless Giving.

"Well, they ought to change it to S. P. U. T."

"What would that be?"

"Society for Prevention of Useless Talking."

It Ought To.

Bacon—Is your daughter interested in neighborhood improvement work?

Ebert—Oh, yes.

"What is she doing?"

"Taking singing lessons."

"Gee! I can't see how that's helping the neighbors much."

"You can't? Doesn't it make 'em forget their other troubles?"

HIS SCHEME.



Applicant—Give me a position as proofreader—I'll get along all right. Magazine Editor—What do you mean?

Applicant—Well, whenever you make any mistakes in the magazine, just blame it on me, and I'll never say a word.

Better Than Crusading.
In the days of old the knights were bold, And minstrels went round thumping; Life was romantic then, I'm told, But for modern plumbing.

Some Rainbow.
Redd—Where did you get that necklace you've got on?

Greene—My wife gave it to me for Christmas.

"But it's only got ten different colors in it."

"I know it. They must have run out of colors when they were making it."

No Merit in That.
Litigant—Your fee is outrageous. Why, it's more than three-fourths of what I recovered.

Lawyer—I furnished the skill and the legal learning for your case.

Litigant—But I furnished the case.

Lawyer—Oh, anybody can fall down a coal hole.—Stray Stories.

Hard Work.
Church—Was that her pay envelope you just handed to your stenographer?

Gotham—Yes.

"How much was in it?"

"Ten dollars."

"You ought to raise her wages."

"I just did. The \$10 was all I could raise."

Don't Try.
"Isn't there any way of stopping these cyclones?" asked the Eastern man.

"No," replied the Westerner; "the best way is to go right along with 'em."

Faulty Construction.
Bacon—Who is the bowlegged man?

Ebert—Oh, he's one of our self-made men."

"Well, say, isn't there any law against faulty construction in your town?"

Expected Soon.

Customer—Have you the new edition of Pepys' Diary?

Assistant—Oh, no, sir, next year's diaries haven't come down yet.—London Opinion.

THIS TOWN
Welcomes New Industries
and Supports Home Institutions

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD.

An eager but ragged lad stood in the lobby of a theater Saturday night, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. After a while he summoned up enough courage to approach the haughty beauty who presides at the ticket booth.

"Say," asked the kid, "if I buy a ticket now will it be good Sunday night or Monday?"

"Sure," answered the lady. "Them tickets ain't for reserved seats. They're good any time. But whadda you wanna buy one now for? Why don't you wait till you come to the show?"

"Say," confided the kid, "if I take a nickel home wid me, me ma will get it. I better buy the ticket now."

Somewhat Mixed.

"You would scarcely believe," said Silas, "what an effect vision at a distance has on sex. Last summer I went to Boston with my two uncles and we visited Bunker Hill monument. They were afraid to go up it, but I did so while they waited below. When I got to the top and looked down, I'll be blown if my uncles didn't look just like ants."

STUNGED.



Mrs. Gotrox—You never loved me. You just married me for money.

Gotron—Yes, and got green goods!

SCARING.

Things are surely going up: Life's struggle's growing bitter. Eggs are as high as sheiks be Sit skirts becoming sitter.

SOARING.

Life's struggle's growing bitter. Eggs are as high as sheiks be Sit skirts becoming sitter.

THE LAW OF CHANCE.

May Kissam—I'm afraid papa would make a scene if he came home and found you here.

Jack Willing—I just left him at the club; he won't be home very early.

May Kissam—How do you know?

Jack Willing—He was 200 in the hole when I left—Punch.

SOME PROGRESS.

"My, but you men build rapidly," said an old lady to a contractor.

Six weeks ago you began digging the foundation to this house and now you are putting in the lights."

"Yes, ma'am," replied the contractor, "and next week the livers will be in."

PLACE FOR EVERYTHING.

"Where shall I put this copy of Pilgrim's Progress?" asked a domineering mistress to arrange a new library.

"Why," replied the young housekeeper, "of course that goes with the books on travel."

SYMPATHETIC.

Old Veteran—The winter that we camped around Petersburg was the most severe that I ever experienced.

Sympathetic Lady—Ah, your sufferings must have been intense.

Old Veteran—Yes, madam, they surely were in tents.

COULDN'T WAIT.



Green—Oh! well, I believe Shallowate is pretty sure to get ahead in time.

Wise—I know, but he needs one right away.

A STATEMENT VERIFIED.

"I cannot sing the old songs—This was sufficient, quoth he. Why did she take such vocal pains? To prove that she was pains?

WAVE OF CRIME.

"I have a fine idea for a crime play." "Go to it."

"There is just one point to consider."

"What is that?"

"Would I have to pay any royalties to the county if I dramatized the proceedings of the grand jury?"

ABOUT TIME.

Church—I see Los Angeles now has six clergymen enrolled as special police officers.

Gotham—I suppose they can wake the fellows who go to sleep on the benches on Sundays.

ADVERTISING IS

the Hyphen That Brings Buyer and Seller Together.

If It's to Be Printed Bring It to Us

Read our advertisements.

HORTICULTURAL Points



FEW USES OF LIME-SULPHUR

In Order to Make This Spray Most Effective it is Necessary to Know How to Apply It.

By W. H. WICKS, Horticulturist, Idaho Experiment Station.

Most of our orchardists realize the value of lime-sulphur as a spray. In order to make this spray the most effective it is necessary to know how, when and for what trouble to apply it. The list of pests to combat with winter strength lime-sulphur, just as the leaves are falling from the trees in the fall are as follows:

Apple canker, aphid eggs, moss and lichens, pear leaf blister mite, rabbits, and field mice, red spider eggs, ten caterpillar eggs, woolly aphids.

Some orchardists have found it has been entirely satisfactory to spray for these pests in the spring before the buds open with winter strength of lime-sulphur. Conditions govern the time of application.

The following list of nests may be successfully combated by applying lime-sulphur, winter strength, in the spring, while the buds are swelling: Bud moth, eggs of apple aphids, eggs of red spider, green peach aphids, grape rot and anthracnose, mildews (apple and rose), moss and lichens, oyster shell scale, peach leaf curl; peach moth, pear leaf blister mite, rabbits and mice, San Jose scale, scurfy scale, twig borer, woolly aphids.

All spraying should be systematically and thoroughly done. Test both the commercial and home-made lime-

A Good Spray Wagon for Use Between Grape Vines.

sulphur with the hydrometer before using to secure the correct strength. The plant must be completely covered with the winter strength lime-sulphur in order to insure satisfactory results. Get every portion from the ground to top of twigs by spraying from the top downward. Get the spray into the bud scales and crevices.

PICKED UP IN THE ORCHARD

Sharp Chisel is Convenient Tool for Trimming Trees—Low-Headed Apple Tree Is Popular.

A very convenient tool for trimming trees is sharp chisel with a two-inch blade inserted in a long stiff handle. In cutting large limbs strike the end of the handle with a mallet. Do not cut off fruit spur in pruning and do not let the itinerant tree step-ladder do it either.

Some people claim that the use of nitrogenous fertilizers cause rot in grapes. Experiment, however, shows that vines in poor soil are less vigorous and much more susceptible to rot.

A low-headed apple tree is becoming more popular every year. It should reach just high enough so that all the fruit can be picked from a five-foot step-ladder.

I believe that foot pruning of fruit trees kills more orchards than all insect pests combined. Where a tree has grown up with its trunk checked from the rays of the sun by its low-growing limbs, which later are removed to allow close plowing to the trees, the hot sun will kill ninety-nine out of every one hundred. (E. W. Greer.)

If you are thinking of starting a new orchard write to your state experiment station, describe the quality of your soil, location and ask for a list of varieties best adapted to your conditions.

If your peach trees next spring look as if they had been winter killed, do not be in a hurry to cut them down. They may come out surprisingly well.

Find out what your soil is good for. It may be that fruit would be better than any other crop.

Filler Trees.

Personally, I believe the best way to handle fillers is to plant the same type of fruit, as peaches with peaches, applied with apples. Dwarf peaches are becoming popular as fillers and can often be used in apple orchards.

The trouble is the average man is not provided with sufficient nerve to cut out trees when they begin to crowd, and as a result he allows the crowding of trees to continue until the orchard is often ruined.—C. I. Lewis, Oregon State.

Remedy for Blight

Careful pruning and care of the orchard will check or entirely eliminate blight.

Indicating Calmness

Wife—"Look here, Emil, if your colleague's wife gets a new hat I must have one, too." Husband—"Keep calm about it. We have come to an agreement that neither of you is to have one."

One Grand Sweet Song.

Payton—"After his death an autopsy was performed." Mrs. Malaprop—"How swell! By which orchestra?"—Life.

BRUSH HOLDER MADE USEFUL

Most Convenient Article, Invented by Illinois Man, Enables Painter to Reach Long Distance.

Painters, janitors, porters, housemaids and heads of families who like to do the painting themselves will find the extension brush holder invented by an Illinois man a most convenient article. It will enable them to reach points that otherwise could be reached only by means of a ladder or by more or less dangerous climbing, and will thus not only save the user trouble, but will eliminate an element of danger. A metal head is made to fit over the end of a pole, which can

be as long as is needed for the work to be done.

The upper part of the head has a hinged holding device in which the handle of the brush is placed and held firm by a thumb screw. This holding portion is also hinged to the lower part of the head and adjustable upon it, so that it may be turned at any angle at which it is desired to use the brush and held thereby a screw.

All spraying should be systematically and thoroughly done. Test both the commercial and home-made lime-

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The upper part

The Madisonian

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Anna D. Lilly, - - - Social Editor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
One Year.....\$1.00
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IN ADVANCE.

TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1914.

HAS BROKEN THE FAITH

In the course of events, it sometimes happens that a great political party must depart from its established principles. Whenever this happens, the party is able to give a good and satisfactory reason for the departure. President Wilson has departed from the Democratic faith as expressed in the last national platform in more than one particular. His first departure relates to the question of one term for himself. The bills which were introduced in congress looking to an amendment of the constitution limiting the term of the president to one term were quietly put to sleep. The explanation is that the president can have a better control of congress by being able to hold out to the members that he may succeed himself. This is a minor matter but it breaks the faith just the same and impairs the value of platform declarations.

The most serious departure from the platform is the effort of the president to have congress repeal the law giving ships engaged in the coastwise trade free passage of the canal. The democratic party in its national convention, went on record as favoring this exemption. The president gave his hearty expression of approval to the whole of the platform and specifically to this plank of the same. In public addresses, he gave his sanction and also the great benefits it would bring to our people. He now repudiates the same and demands a repeal of the law.

THE CIVIL SERVICE

If he would take the people in his confidence and point out to them a good and sufficient reason for his action, he may receive a hearty support from them. But when he refuses to do so and steadily maintains a profound silence, he leaves himself open to severe censure. It is true that he has stated that he was impressed with the idea that this country was under solemn obligations to the other nations of the world to maintain the canal on equal terms to all. Had he stopped there, this country would have given a patient and most respectful hearing to his request for a repeal of the law. But his statement was coupled with a suggestion that there was some great international something pending, making a grave crisis in the affairs of this country but of which he was not at liberty to speak and he has refused to declare to the people what that vague, indefinite, indefinable thing was which so vitally affected their welfare. In this he has committed an error. If a matter of this kind is pending, the people should know what it is in order that they may meet the issue intelligently and in the open. He is their leader and as such he must take them into his confidence. How can one lead unless his followers know the lead? How can they support him while they are left in the dark? As it now is, they have thrown over them a suspicion that the country has had some threat made against it and that the president is yielding to this threat. If left in this position, the affections of the people will turn from him and he will lose their united and hearty support. They will not be left in this condition. If the president who is their official leader, deserts them they will find another. As it now stands, the president has not only broken faith with his party but has broken it with the entire people as well. Mark our words for it. A storm of indignation will sweep over this country that will completely destroy him. He may be able to drive congress with whip and spur of official patronage and thus succeed in getting the law repealed, but the revision of feeling com-

DANGEROUS GROUNDS

A DANGER TO SOCIETY

An exchange contains a long editorial reviewing a letter written by Congressman Cantrill in which he stated that he had made an earnest effort, and is still making an effort to get appointments for Democrats, and charges that Mr. Cantrill believes the object of the Democratic party is to get offices and salaries for its own members. This is the object of all political parties. Otherwise there is no necessity for their existence. Why fight out national issues, state issues and local issues at the polls if the men who succeed are not permitted to put into practice the principles for which they stood? The great system of civil service was properly named by Conkling when he called it the "snivel" service. It is nothing but a cloak to keep in office men who have succeeded in knocking the plum. We are strongly opposed to such a policy, and always have been. It is not Democratic and is contrary to the very genius of political institutions.

THE CIVIL SERVICE

It is said that the prohibitionists of Bourbon, Clark, Fayette and Franklin counties will make a simultaneous fight for county option this fall.

As Madison is not a local option county, it ought to join in the fight. The object in holding the elections on the same day is to prevent the transportation of floaters from one county to the other, and also to work up as much co-operation as possible.

Lets have it.

Thirty-three United States Senators are to be elected this year by direct vote of the people in the first general test of the seventeenth amendment to the Constitution.

And now look out for real vote buying. Where are you "at" Mr. Good-Man?

If you will look at the vulgar pictures appearing in the dailies and the country weeklies, we think you will appreciate our rule in refusing to publish such things. Be careful as to the kind of paper that enters your home.

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It is said that

The VALIANTS of VIRGINIA

MALLIE ERMINIE RIVES (MRS. POST WHEELER)
ILLUSTRATED BY LAUREN STOUT

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SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I.—John Valiant, a rich society favorite, suddenly discovers that the Valiant corporation, which his father founded, and which was the principal source of his wealth, has failed.

CHAPTER II.—He voluntarily turns over his private fortune to the receiver for the corporation.

CHAPTER III.—His entire remaining possessions consist of an old motor car, a white bulldog and Damory Court, a neglected estate in Virginia.

CHAPTER IV.—He learns that this estate came into the family by royal grant and has been in the possession of the Valiants ever since.

CHAPTER V.—On the way to Damory Court he meets Shirley, a dark, auburn-haired beauty, and decides that he is going to like Virginia immensely.

CHAPTER VI.—An old negro tells Shirley's fortune and predicts great trouble for her on account of a man.

CHAPTER VII.—Uncle Jefferson, an old negro, takes Valiant to Damory Court.

CHAPTER VIII.—Shirley's mother, Mrs. Dandridge, and Major Bristol exchange reminiscences during a dinner at home that the major, Valiant's father, and a man named Sassoan, were rivals for the hand of Mrs. Dandridge, her youth. Sassoan, Valiant's father, was killed by him in which the former was killed.

CHAPTER IX.—Valiant finds Damory court overrun with weeds and creepers, the building in a very much neglected condition. Uncle Jefferson and his wife, Aunt Daphne, are engaged as servants.

CHAPTER X.—Valiant explores his ancestral home. He is surprised by a fox hunting party which invades his estate. He recognizes Shirley at the head of the party.

CHAPTER XI.—He gives sanctuary to the cornered fox. Gossips discuss the advent of the new owner and recall the tragedy in which the older Valiant took part.

Till the sun was high John Valiant lay on his back in the fragrant grass, meditatively watching a huecaneering chicken-hawk draw widening circles against the blue and listening to the vibrant tattoo of a "pecker-wood" on a far-away tree, and the timorous wet whistle of a hoot-hawk. The whole place was very quiet now. For just one thrilling moment it had burgeoned into sound and movement, when the sweaty horses had stood snorting and stamping in the yard with the hounds scampering between their legs and the riding-coats winking like rubies in the early sunshine!

Had she recognized him as the smudged tinker of the stalled car? "She saw me drop that wretched brute through the window," he chuckled. "I could take oath to that. But she didn't give me away, true little sport that she was. And she won't. I can't think of any reason, but I know. Was she angry? I wonder!"

At length he rose and went back to the house. With a bunch of keys he had found he went to the stables, after some difficulty gained access, and propped the crazy doors and windows open to the sun. The building was airy and well-lighted and contained a dozen roomy box-stalls, a spacious loft and a carriage-house. The straw bedding had been unremoved, mice-grawed sacking and rotted hay lay in the mangers, and the warped harness, hanging on its pegs, was a smelly mass of mildew and decay. He found a stick, mowed away the festooning cobwebs, and moved the debris pie-meal.

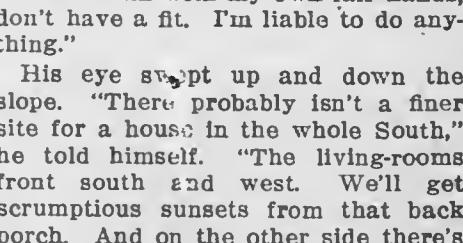
"There!" he said with satisfaction. "There's a place for the motor—if Uncle Jefferson ever gets it here."

It was noon when he returned, after a wash-up in the lake, to the meal with which Aunt Daphne, in a costume dimly suggestive of a bran-meal poultice with a gingham apron on, regaled him. Fried chicken, corn-bread so soft and fluffy that it had to be lifted

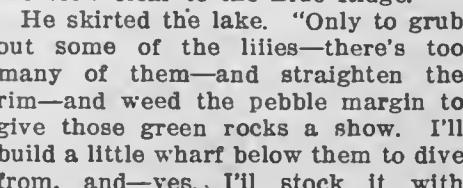


She Bit Her Lips as He Snapped the Offending Bole Short Off.

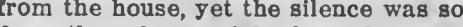
today," he confided to the dog, as he tramped through the lush grass. "If you see me ladle the muck out of that fountain with my own fair hands, don't have a fit. I'm liable to do anything."



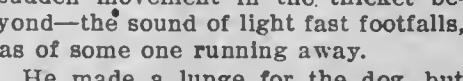
His eye swiveted up and down the slope. "There probably isn't a finer site for a house in the whole South," he told himself. "The living-rooms front south and west. We'll get scrumptious sunsets from that back porch. And on the other side there's the view clear to the Blue Ridge."



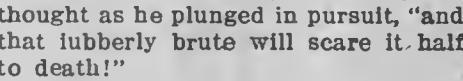
He skirted the lake. "Only to grub out some of the lilies—there's too many of them—and straighten the rim—and weed the pebble margin to give those green rocks a show. I'll build a little wharf below them to dive from, and—yes, I'll stock it with spotted trout."



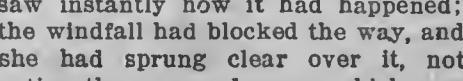
He was but a few hundred yards from the house, yet the silence was so deep that there might have been no habitation within fifty miles. All at once he stopped short; there was a sudden movement in the thicket beyond—the sound of light fast footfalls, as of some one running away.



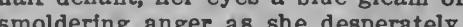
He made a lunge for the dog, but with a growl Chum tore himself from the restraining grasp and dashed into the bushes. "A child, no doubt," he thought as he plunged in pursuit, "and that lubberly brute will scare it half to death!"



He pulled up with an exclamation. In a narrow wood-path a little way from him, partly hidden by a windfall, stood a girl, her skirt transfixed with a wickedly jagged sapling. He saw instantly how it had happened; the windfall had blocked the way, and she had sprang clear over it, not noticing the screeching spear, which now held her as effectually as any railroad spike.



In another moment Valiant had reached her and met her face, flushed, full defiant, her eyes a blue gleam of smoldering anger as she desperately, almost savagely, thrust wild tendrils of fine-colored hair beneath the broad curved brim of her straw hat. At her feet lay a great armful of cape jessamines.



A little thrill, light and warm and joyous, ran through him. Until that instant he had not recognized her.



CHAPTER XIII.

John Valiant Makes a Discovery.

"Yo' cert'n'y kin," said Aunt Daphne. "Ev'body do. Chick'n's done peck."

he kneeled to release her, and she was grateful that his tone was unmixed with amusement. She bit her lips, as by sheer strength of elbow and knee he snapped the offending bole short off—one of those quick exhibitions of reserved strength that every woman likes.

"I don't know how I could have been so silly—thank you so much," said Shirley, panting slightly from her exertions. "I'm not the least bit hurt—only my dress—and you know very well that I wasn't afraid or that ridiculous dog." A richer glow stole to her cheeks as she spoke, a burning recollection of a rose, which from her horse that morning at Damory Court, she had glimpsed in its glass

scolded. "How can I do it when you won't stay still?"

"Oh lawd," moaned the prostrated, in simulated terror; "oh Docatah, good Docatah Snydah, has 'Ah gotter shot dat operation? Is yo' shoo' gwine ter twitter aroun' mah insides wid knives en saws en things?"

"It won't hurt," reassured the would-be operator; "no more than it did Miss Poly Gifford. And I'll put your liver right back again."

"Wait a minute. Ah jes' remembers Ah to getter make mah will. Ah leabs—"

"Nonsense!" objected the other irritably. "You made it yesterday. She always do it beforehand."

"No, sub; Ah done clean fergot et. Ah leabs mah thimblerig ter de Medofis church, ev' mab black en white kitten ter Rickey Snyder, en—"

A twig snapped under Valiant's foot. Both scrambled to their feet, the black girl to look at them with a wide self-conscious grin. Rickey, tossing her short hair back from her freckled face, came toward them.

"My goodness, Miss Shirley," she said, "we didn't see you at all." She looked at Valiant, "Are you the man that's going to fix up Damory Court?" she inquired, without any tedious formalities.

"Yes," said Valiant. "Tell me about it."

She glanced at him curiously. " Didn't you know? That was the reason the place was abandoned. Valiant, who lived here, and the owner of another plantation, who was named Sassoan, quarreled. They fought, the story is, under those big hemlock trees. Sassoan was killed."

He turned his head. "Tell me about it."

He pointed to the flowers. "I had stolen them, and I was trying to 'scope off wid 'em' as the negroes say. Shocking, isn't it? But I should say you're the kind to do it."

"I was horn, and I suppose the flower-thieving habit has become an grown."

"But," he interrupted, "there's acres of them going to waste. Why on earth shouldn't you have them?"

"Of course I know better today, but there was a—special reason. We have none and this is the nearest place where they grow. My mother wanted some for this particular day."

"Good heavens!" he cried. "You don't think you can't go right on taking them? Why, you can 'scape off' with the whole garden any time!"

"A droll little gleam of azure mischief darted at him suddenly out of her eyes and then dodged back again. "Aren't you just a little rash with other people's property?"

"Other people's?"

"What will the owner say?"

He bent back one of the long jessamine stems and wound it around the fraying scent of orchards and peach-blossom fence-rows. The soft whirling sound of a bird's wing went past, almost brushing his startled face, and the old oaks seemed to stretch their bent limbs with a faithful brute-like yawn of pleasure. In the room below he could hear the vigorous sound of Aunt Daphne's hard-driven broom and the sound flooded the echoing space with a comfortable commotion.

He went to his trunk and fished out a soft shirt on which he knotted a loose tie, exchanged his Panama for a slouch hat, and whistling the carol from Tales of Hoffmann, went merrily out. "I feel tremendously alive

"We were playing Mis' Poly Gifford in the hospital," Rickey answered. "She's got a whole lot of little pebbles what they cut out—"

"Oh, Rickey!" expostulated Shirley with a shoulder.

"They did. She keeps them in a little pasteboard box like wedding-cake, with a blue ribbon around it. She was showing it to Miss Mattie Sue yesterday. She said all the women there showed each other their cuts and bragged about how long they were."

"You certainly have a highly developed taste for the dramatic," said Shirley. "I wonder what your next effort will be."

"It's tomorrow," Rickey informed her. "We're going to have the duel between Valiant and Sassoan."

The smile was stricken from John Valiant's face. A duel—the duel—between Valiant and Sassoan! He felt his blood beat quickly. Had there been such a thing in his father's life? Was that what had blighted it?

"Only not here where it really happened, but in the Meredith orchard. Greenlee's going to be—"

"Ah ain't!" contradicted Greenlee.

"You are, too!" insisted Rickey, wrathfully. "You needn't be so pickety and choosy—and after she kills Sassoan, we put the bloodhounds on her trail."

Greenlee tittered: "Dey ain't no dawg around heah teech me," she said, "en sides—"

"But, Rickey," Shirley interposed, "that wasn't a murder. That was a duel between gentlemen. They don't—"

"I know it," asserted Rickey cheerfully. "But it makes it more exciting. Will you come, Miss Shirley, dead and double? I won't charge you any admission."

"I can't promise," said Shirley. "By the way, isn't it about time Miss Mattie Sue had her tea?"

"It certainly is, Miss Shirley!" said Rickey, with pentent emphasis. "I clean forgot it, and she'll row me up the gump-stump! Come on, Greenlee," and she started off through the bushes.

Shirley looked at Valiant with a deepening of her dimple. "Rickey isn't an aristocrat," she said; "she's what we call here poor-white, but she's got a heart of gold. She's an orphan, and the neighborhood in general, and Miss Mattie Sue in particular, have adopted her."

He hardly heard her words for the painful wonder that was holding him. His father had taken a man's life. Was it this thought—whatever the provocation, however justified by the customs of the time and section—that had driven him to self-exile? He recalled himself with an effort, for she was speaking again.

"You've found Lovers' Leap, no doubt?"

"No. This is the first time I've been so far from the house. Is it near here?"

"I'll show it to you." She held out

"Wouldn't that theory lead to a wholesale evasion of responsibility?"

"Perhaps. I'm no philosopher. But a blackbird or a red fox is so pretty, even when he is thieving, that I'd let him have the corn. I'm like the Lord High Executioner in 'The Mikado' who was so tender-hearted that he couldn't execute anybody and planned to begin with guinea-pigs and work up. Only I'm afraid I couldn't even manage the guinea-pigs."

She laughed. "You wouldn't find many to practice on here. Do you raise guinea-pigs up North?"

"Ah," he said ruefully, "you tag me, too. Have I by chance a large letter Tattooed upon my manly brow? But I suppose it's the accent. Uncle Jefferson catalogued me in five minutes. He said he didn't know why I was from 'de Norf,' but he 'knew' it. I've annexed him and his wife, by the way."

"I don't enjoy it." He flushed slightly. "I hate firearms," he said, a trifle difficultly. "I always have. I don't know why. Idiosyncrasy, I suppose. But I shouldn't care for hunting, even with bows and arrows. I would kill a tiger or a poisonous reptile, or anything else, in case of necessity. But even then I should hardly enjoy it. I know some animals are pests and have to be killed. Some men do, too. But I don't like to do it myself."

"You think there's no chance of his choosing to stay here because he actually likes it?"

"Not the slightest," she said indifferently.

"You are so certain of this without ever having seen him?"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

she hand for the bunch of jessamine and laid it on the broad roots of a tree that were mottled with lichen.

"Look there," she said suddenly.

She was pointing to a Jimson-weed

on which had settled, with glassy wings vibrating, a long, unguinealike insect with an odd sword-like beak. "What is that?" he asked.

"A snake-doctor. If Uncle Jefferson were here he'd say, 'Bettah watch out!' Dahr's or snak'r bout'er heat, sho!" He'll fill you full of dark

superstitions."

Suddenly the slim path between the trees took a quick turn, and fell away at their feet. "There," she said. "This is the finest view at Damory Court."

They stood on the edge of a stony ravine which widened at one end to a shallow marshy valley. The rocks

were covered with gray-green feather

creepers, enwound with curly vel-

low tendrils of love-vine." Across the

ravine, on a lower level, began a

grove of splendid trees that marched

up into the long stretch of neglected

forest he had seen from the house.

"You love it?" he asked, without

withdrawing his eyes.

"I've loved it all my life. I love

everything about Damory Court.

Ruined as it is, it is still one of the

most beautiful estates in all Virginia.

There's nothing finer even in Italy.

Just behind us, where those hemlocks

stand, is where the duel the children

speak of was fought."

He turned his head. "Tell me about it."

He pointed to the flowers. "I had

SCHOOL BOOK COMMISSION

GOV. McCREARY DELIBERATE IN MAKING SELECTION OF MEMBERS TEXT BOOK BOARD.

WILL LET \$5,000,000 AWARD

To Supply Text Books for the Common Schools of Kentucky for the Ensuing Five Years—Twelve Men to Constitute Board.

(Special Frankfort Correspondence.)
Frankfort, Ky.—Gov. McCreary is taking his time about the appointment of the commission which is to let the \$5,000,000 contract to supply text books for the common schools of Kentucky for the ensuing five years. The present contract with the American Book Co. will expire next July, and the governor is considering a list of eligibles for appointment to the commission. One of the serious problems connected with the selection of men is to keep off the commission any one who might be prejudiced in favor of any bidder.

The commission is to be composed of the governor and state superintendent of public instruction. Barksdale Hammett, a representative from the state university, and each of the two normal schools, and a man from each of the seven appellate districts actively engaged in educational work.

County Superintendents L. D. Stuckey, of Franklin, and Orville Stivers, of Jefferson county; Superintendent Cassidy, of Lexington, and nearly all the county and city superintendents of Kentucky have been mentioned in connection with the appointments, but whom the governor is considering remains a profound secret.

Insurance Company Incorporated.

The Metropolitan Fire Insurance company of Beechmont, Jefferson county, with a capital stock of \$250,000, will be one of the first Kentucky insurance companies organized to solve the insurance problem in this state. Its articles of incorporation were filed with the Secretary of State Cresselius. The stock is divided into 25,000 shares, and \$50,000 must be paid in before the company can begin business. The incorporators are H. O. Williams, J. L. Richardson, G. H. Russell, John M. Davis, Smith T. Bailey, G. E. Stevens, J. W. Herring, William Phillips, John P. Haswell, Jr., Edwin C. Morgan, W. L. Hazelip, George A. Long, of Louisville, and O. H. Skiles, of Frankfort.

Butler Makes Demand For Salary.

J. F. Butler, of Pike county, has demanded his salary for March as Judge of the Thirty-fifth district. The commission was awarded him, but in a cause suit instituted by his Democratic opponent, J. M. Robertson, the circuit court and court of appeals held the election invalid. Butler's salary allowance pending the appeal, but the auditor has not decided whether to pay his salary of \$350 for March. It is understood he claims the pay as de facto judge.

Bids Were Very Close.

Bids for supplying fuel for the state prisons, about a \$50,000 contract were so close that the state board of prison commissioners decided to have a test of the coal made for heat units. The Cabin Creek, Carbon Fuel, Kentucky Gem, Davy's Run and Clear Creek Coal companies will all enter the contest. The bids ranged from \$2.02 to \$2.05 per ton.

County Assessments Fixed.

The state board of equalization increased the assessment of Harlan county five per cent on lands. The assessment of Knott and Knox counties will remain the same as last year. The board fixed the tentative assessment of Jefferson county at \$204,890, \$20, the same as last year.

Capt. Breckenridge Again on Duty.

Capt. E. L. Breckenridge, U. S. A., who underwent an operation in the winter and had been on sick leave for several months, has returned from Fort Bayard, N. M., and has resumed his duties as inspector of the Kentucky National Guard.

Assessment Values Raised.

The state board of equalization made final the following increased assessments: Bell county, 10 per cent on lands and 12 per cent on town lots; Boyd county, 10 per cent on lands and town lots.

D. A. R. Offers to Care For Flags.

Susanna Hart Chapter, D. A. R., which occupies quarters in the old Capitol, has offered to take charge of and preserve the Kentucky flags now stored in the new Capitol basement. The chapter also proposed to the sinking fund commission that it be allowed to hang the photograph of George Washington, the property of the state, in its rooms. The commission appointed Secretary of State Cresselius and State Treasurer Thomas S. Rhea a committee to take up the matter with the chapter.

Racing Dates Selected.

The executive committee of the Kentucky association, composed of O. H. Chenaud, chairman; Catesby Woodford, G. D. Wilsey, Hal Price Headley and W. H. Shelly, have fixed the dates for the running of the various stakes as follows:

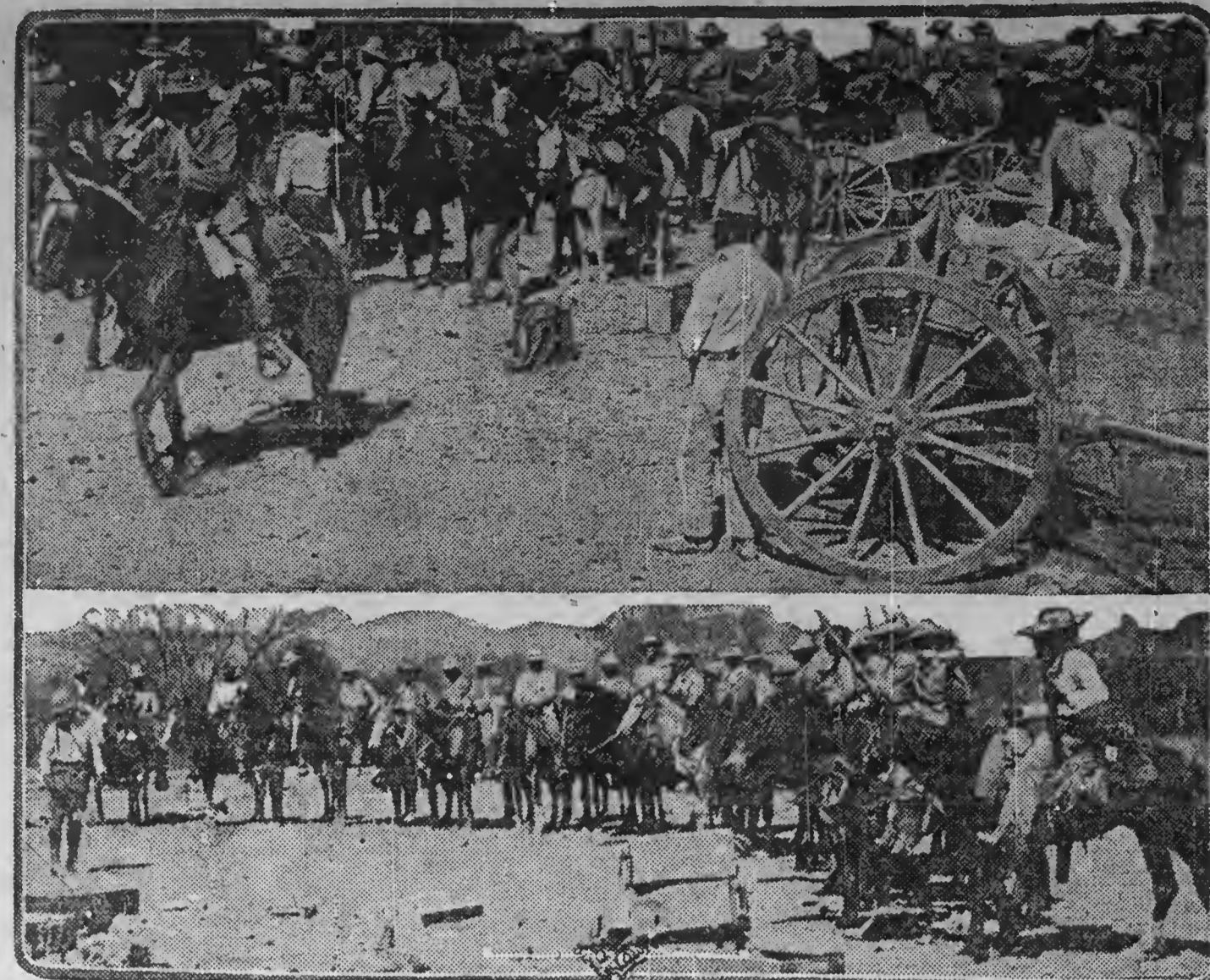
Monday, April 27—The Ashland Oaks.

Wednesday, April 29—The Idle Hour Stakes.

Thursday, April 30—The Brewers Selling Stakes.

Saturday, May 2—The Blue Grass Stakes.

REBELS PREPARING TO MARCH ON MEXICO CITY



The rebel army in northern Mexico, after the taking of Ojinaga, is getting ready to advance on the capital. In these two photographs some of Carranza's soldiers are seen in the midst of their preparations.

Tuesday, May 5—The Camden Handicap.

Thursday, May 7—The Breeders' Futurity.

No purses will be given for less than \$400 up to \$600.

There are always about 500 horses quartered at the track and it is expected that there will be about 200 more to come in. The Charleston special bearing the following stables arrived with J. S. Ward, W. T. Woodward, Jr., W. J. Spears, J. J. McCafferty, J. W. Johnson, E. W. Moore, E. B. Persons and Dave Vittito. J. S. Ward's stable includes Ancon, the most remarkable horse at the Charleston track this winter.

Hardin Teachers' Institute.

The Hardin County Teachers' Institute will convene in this city July 6, and will be in session five days. Prof. J. T. C. Noe, of the State University at Lexington, will be the instructor, and school Superintendent J. A. Payne will be the conductor. Most eminent educators of the state will probably address the institute. There are thirty-five graded and one hundred rural teachers in the county who will be in attendance for a certainty, while a large number of visiting teachers will probably enroll. One hundred and fifty teachers all toll are expected to be in attendance. Prof. Noe is recognized as one of the best and foremost instructors in the state and an excellent institute is anticipated.

Hitch in Get-Together Plan.

The definite and final refusal of the

insurance companies to consider the compromise proposal offered by Kuby Laffoon, chairman of the state insurance rating board is the most important development in the insurance situation. Next in importance was the fact that Gov. McCreary, Auditor Bosworth and Attorney-General Garnett have sent out invitations to the insurance companies to send their executive officers to Louisville for a conference April 18. Many express hope that an adjustment will be reached at that time. These two developments and the renewal of the discussion in regard to the constitutionality of the Green-Glenn law are the new angles to the situation.

New Company Formed.

Frank Fisher, of Paducah, arrived here with articles of incorporation of the Ohio Valley Fire and Marine Insurance company, capitalized at \$250,000. The incorporators are: F. M. Fisher, W. F. Paxton, Ed. D. Haman, A. Rudy, Dr. Frank Boyd, J. C. Speight, H. G. Reynolds, Boyd, James M. Lang, Harry L. Meyers, J. L. Wolf, S. H. Winstead, E. G. Boone, Abe Livingston, W. A. Berry, R. B. Phillips, C. W. Emery, L. Brewer, C. R. Davis, Auber Smith, Louis F. Kelt.

Pusion Farm Lease is Approved.

At a meeting of the sinking fund

commission the lease of 460 acres of the Glenn's Creek road from Mrs. Gilbert Mastin to be used as a prison farm, in connection with the Frankfort Reformatory, was approved. The lease is for two years at \$3,000 a year, with an option to purchase the land for \$80 the acre.

Fair Association At Carlisle.

The Nicholas County Fair association is to be incorporated here at once with a capital stock of \$10,000, with H. N. Rankin, W. H. Frey, F. E. Darneill, John M. Donnell, B. T. Henry, of Carlisle; W. G. P. Ledford, of Upper Blue Lick Springs; J. M. Berry, of Moorefield, and William D. McIntire, of Millersburg, as incorporators.

New Job For W. O. Head.

Louisville, Ky.—Former Mayor W. O. Head has been elected president of the Louisville Water company at a salary of \$5,000. He succeeds Charles F. Granger, who for the last four years has been at the head of the municipally-owned plant.

Swiss Rainbow After Sunset.

A French astronomer recently had the unusual experience of beholding a rainbow in the Swiss Alps after sunset. It spanned a valley between two mountains to the eastward, complete and brilliant, 25 minutes after the astronomical sunset, and portions of it were visible for a half-hour.

Eastern Kentucky Has New Service.

Representative John W. Langley, of Pikeville, Ky., announced that the post office department had decided to establish mail service on the Big Sandy and Kentucky railroad between Dawkins and Riceville. The service

will start April 27.

The Kentucky Blackberry.

Commissioner Newman, of the state

department of agriculture, labor and

statistics, recently made the prediction that Kentucky would some day be

famous as a producer of blackberries.

"No place in the world," he said,

"grows blackberries like Kentucky."

The blackberry is indigenous to Ken-

tucky soil. Probably there is no place

where it grows in greater confusion.

The plants spring up in unexpected

places and they multiply rapidly. The

native blackberry grows anywhere

and is marvelously prolific.